

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 23RD, 1900.

NUMBER 4.

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Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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10, Rua da Alfandega

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Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000

Idem paid up..... " 800,000

Reserve fund..... " 320,000

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 merce et de l'industrie en France

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
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Realized Capital. . . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
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THE NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

A CAMP REMINISCENCE.

(By Che Buono.)

The weird symphony which had
 passed like a fairy lullaby through the
 land of dreams ceased, and the rustle of
 the leaves in the peach orchard close by
 took its place. The faint, far-off voices
 which had crooned along the borders of
 consciousness gradually shaped them-
 selves into the sighing night wind. I
 suddenly opened my eyes, and was
 awake under the sky. There was no
 moon, the dawn had not yet streaked
 the east, there was not a cloud anywhere;
 the atmosphere, although sultry, was
 remarkably limpid. The stars had the
 hour to themselves. They shone as I
 had never seen them shine before.
 They seemed to blaze like huge dia-
 monds thrown on softest velvet; and
 there were so many shoals of them!
 The magnificence of it thrilled me. It
 was the first time I had woken up under
 the bare night sky, and the numberless
 poetry of it went into my very bones.
 I had lain down on a few sheepskins
 some hours previously to sleep in the
 open air as the atmosphere under the
 zinc-galvan roof was stifling. Saafer-
 sen and I had been working like whipped
 slaves all day on the *loca* bottom of a
 well that the mid-summer drought had
 dried up. We had been plying shovel
 and pick and pick and shovel for hours
 and hours, with occasional breathing
 spells; we had been quenching our thirst
 by drinking the muddy water in which
 we were ankle deep and which splashed
 us from head to foot as each soaring
 bucket of slush which we sent to the
 surface of the earth, sixty feet above,
 swayed on the straining rope, and
 knocked against the sides of the well.
 Tired? Yes, tired as plough bullocks,
 tired as willing sheep-dogs in the shear-
 ing,—almost too tired to wish for a
 change of clothes when the long day
 came to an end, scarcely able to climb
 on our horses for the ride back to the
 estancia, scarcely able to keep awake
 while we satisfied the cravings of double
 appetites—just dead tired. Have you
 ever felt that way? If not, you have
 missed what you might often remember
 as a luxury. The world may change
 for you in such a way that your work
 may bring mental instead of bodily
 fatigue. There may come a time when
 every thinking faculty has been strained,
 and when sleep has fled from you, ap-
 parently for ever. It is at such times
 that you sigh for the days when you
 were able to feel so physically tired that

every limb seemed like lead and sleep
 came uninvited. It is in any case
 when you are young and tired that you
 can enjoy a sleep in the open air on a
 mid-summer night. And it is after
 such a sleep, when you suddenly wake
 up to find the splendor of the sky above
 you, that you experience sensations
 which you can never forget. A spell is
 put upon you. The spirit of the Pampa
 speaks to you. Your soul is flooded
 with a passionate longing to be able to
 conceive the unutterable grandeur and
 vastness of the universe.

As I lay there awake I felt poetic.
 Had the gift of song been mine, I would
 have made verses full of high thoughts
 and noble imagery. As it was, I stretch-
 ed myself and tried to whistle "the wind
 that shakes the barley."

"Vot def blazes you visthlin' for?"

This unceremonious interrogative
 came from Saafer-
 sen—who had learned
 sailor idioms in different languages.
 He was from Norway, and had followed
 the sea until some wave or some monu-
 mental spree had washed him into the
 camp to dig wells, pull wire, cut *bosta*,
 or do any other work, when sober,
 which came in his way.

"Vot der blazes you visthlin' for?"

he repeated, for I had considered his
 first inquiry as undeserving of any
 reply. "You can't vistle worth a cuss;
 you got no music to it. Shint up an'
 get some shleeps."

"Who would go to sleep under all
 that?" I said, enthusiastically waving
 one of my feet at the star-gemmed
 canopy above us.

"Kh, vos you visthlin' at dot? Vos
 dot it? You likes them stars, eh?"

"Rather; and you, Saafer-
 sen, do you
 like them?"

"Gott! of course I do. Is't I vos
 lookin' at hims dis half-hours
 tinkin' some dings."

"Yes! You're a poet like myself,
 Saafer-
 sen. We're mute, inglorious Mil-
 tons, if you know what that means."

"I speaks English dam sight more
 better nor any Paddy Irishmans and
 can feel my way about, and I tinks
 of some dings to myself all the time, you
 bet."

"Then a penny for your thoughts.
 Come: what were all the grand things
 you were thinking? Out with them."

Saafer-
 sen sat up and scratched his
 shin over the spot where a colony of
bichos colorados had taken up their abode.
 Having chased these pests of the human
 species, and the country which gave
 them birth, he leaned his head on his
 hand, and, elbow on knee, looked
 pensively over at Orion, which was
 "slowly sloping to the west."

"Dis day is Noo Year's Day, is it
 not, dot's vot I ask?"

"Right you are, Saafer-
 sen. I had
 almost forgotten it. Well, a happy
 New Year to you."

"All right—same to you. But vot
 I says to myself is dis: 'Saafer-
 sen,' says I, 'begin your noo year well,' says
 I. And I'm goin' to begin it well. No
 more will you see mit der shleeps. I
 take the pledge here. No more gin,
 no more cña, no more shleeps at the
 pulperia; vot you tink?"

"It's grand, Saafer-
 sen. I congra-
 tulate you on turning over a new leaf."

"And no more smokes for me.
 Tobacco is a cuss, too, zswell as der
 drink. I smokes no more. Bimeby
 you see me read der articles of war at
 any man as ask me to smoke or drink
 —Eh? How you dink now?"

"I wish you joy of your New Year's
 resolutions, Saafer-
 sen, and may you be
 able to keep them."

"Keep dem. I keeps hundreds more
 of dem. I'm changed man. You see!
 Vait for der day to come?"

He lay down once more and resumed
 his peaceful snoring. I pondered his
 words, his resolves, his call to grace.
 It was a wondrous happening! Then I
 stretched myself out on my sheep-skins
 and dreamed of Saafer-
 sen digging
 wells with a ring of glory over his
 grizzled head, and cursing me in five
 languages for tempting him to break the
 pledge.

The New Year's sun was gilding the tree tops of the "mount" when I again awoke. I rolled over to get a day-light view of the repentant sinner. He had taken himself away. As I crossed the lower sheep *radio* to have a good plunge in the *arroyo* where it was dammed to provide water for the cattle, I intersected the course of Saafersen, who, mounted on his skinny *lobuno* horse and smoking a very black pipe, was shaping his course towards the risen sun.

"All hail, St. Saafersen," I said—"flower of grace that thou art, thou turnest towards the orb of day."

"Vot fool's talk you talkin' dere?" he snapped. "To der blazes mit your flowers and your saints."

"Saafersen! Saafersen!—how is this?" I said in keen reproach. "And smoking too! Where, oh where are your New Year's resolutions? Where are you going?"

"Whereas am I goin', whereas am I comin' and vot of der Noo Year's resolutions! Bah!" and he fairly wallowed in polyglot profanity until the smoke went with his breath. Then he made obscene gestures of defiance at the four points of the compass, and, in paroxysms of coughs and sneezes, rode in the direction of the day-god which was also a true course to the nearest pulperia.

When I met Stanislaus, the *caballero*, near the river he was grinning from ear to ear.

"What good news have you?" I asked him when we had exchanged salutations. "What are you grinning at?"

"Why at *el beuchuco*—(that was Saafersen's non-official name, used invariably when he was not present.) He is a type the most gracious. Figure it to yourself! he came to us about two hours ago where we were drinking mate. He had one bottle of *caña* half empty, two pipes, and a package of tobacco. He called on us to witness his acts, my friend, and then *sas!* he smashed the bottle and the pipes and sowed the tobacco over the country. Then he swore that never more would he drink or smoke. We laughed and he became angry, then sad, and pensive—very pensive, poor fellow. When I shut in the horses he came and saddled his *lobuno*. He was smoking that black pipe which I think he stole from your countryman, Miguel."

Mike was then *galponero*, and used to leave his pipe on the window sill of his room, unguarded. His confidence in its safety sprang from the conviction that no man but himself could smoke it. This belief held good until Saafersen's New Year resolutions succumbed.

Stanislaus asked Saafersen where he was going, but the reply was of a nature which served to discontinue further conversation.

The New Year was well advanced in its second fortnight when Saafersen returned to us. It took him three days to recover his appetite and get rid of the belief that fourteen hundred devils were camped on his trail. When reason established its throne once more between his ears, we spoke of his New Year's resolutions—so laudable, yet so short lived. He confessed that he regretted not being able to keep them; but that he looked back with considerable pleasure to the fact that he had made them in good faith.

"Vot nice dings it is to be good!" he exclaimed. "Dot mornings vut I vos woked up dere out of the sheeps I vos happy. Dem blitzen goot resolutions dey vos all right and for doo hours I vos happy. It vos happy to make them: I vos dang happy to break dem. Before I make dem I vos miserable; after I break dem I vos miserable. Dot vos all!"

—There is not, so far as one can ascertain from any evidence yet produced, the slightest foundation for the allegation so assiduously propagated in England, that there was any general conspiracy of the Colonial Dutch, or that there existed the smallest risk of any unprovoked attack by them, or by the Free State, or by the Transvaal itself, upon the power of England.—James Bryce, M. P.

THE IGUAZU FALLS.

The idea has originated among several large capitalists of building an hotel, like the Bristol in Mar del Plata, near the Falls of Iguaçu in Misiones, in order to give comfortable accommodation to tourists and visitors in general. At present the hardships to be endured in a journey to the Falls are very great, and consequently few care to venture to undertake it. However, the company which would build the hotel would also make arrangements with Mr. Milanovich for running steamers to the point where the hotel would be erected, and from which a narrow gauge railway would run to the falls, where a *chileta* would be constructed to accommodate those who wished to pass a night near them, and listen to their loud roar. It is said by some persons that the Iguaçu Falls excel in grandeur and beauty those of Niagara and, when access to them is rendered comparatively easy and good hotel accommodation is provided, no doubt many tourists from Europe as well as from the River Plate countries would be induced to visit one of the most wonderful sights of the world. The season for tourists would be in the winter, as the heat of the summer in that region is too great to be agreeable, and we understand that the company would endeavour to make arrangements with the Bristol Hotel Company of Mar del Plata, to undertake the management and service, etc., as during the winter months Mar del Plata is deserted. The plans are, it is said, to be carried out at once, so that the hotel may be ready for the coming winter. This of course, will be of great advantage to Posadas, which will be practically awakened from its lethargy into a state of continual activity. Apart from being a fashionable winter resort, it will also be a valuable refuge for invalids who are unable to bear up against a cold Buenos Aires winter, which many now evade by going to Europe.—B. A. Standard.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

When will the twentieth century begin? Why there should be different answers to this question is a little puzzling to know. A few fundamental facts disposed of, ought easily to settle the controversy. Of course, the first century began with the year 1, and closed with the year 100. The second century, then, began with the year 101, and closed with the year 200. Now following this method to the present time, there can be but one answer to the above question. The nineteenth century closes with the year 1900 and the year 1900 closes December 31. Immediately after midnight, therefore, of December 31, 1900, is when the twentieth century begins. In other words, it begins with the first second of the first day of January, 1901.

Just at the very nick of time when the twentieth century begins at the international date line, the nineteenth will still be enveloping, as it were, the entire globe: but twelve hours afterward, it will be the twentieth century on half the earth and the nineteenth on the other half; twelve hours later the nineteenth will have entirely passed, and the twentieth will have made its first circuit round this ball on which we live. Thus it takes a century a full day's time to get complete possession of affairs, and from the time of its first beginning to the point where its last trace disappears, occupies just two years and a day. This is evident from the fact that after a new century has begun on the earth, it still takes the preceding century full twenty-four hours to give way entirely to the new.—Scientific American.

HOW TO WRITE IT.

I take up the next letter, and find that a Brixton reader is asking for enlightenment. There is something wrong in the copy sent me, that I can read in Brixton—but I will not let general reflections lure me from the duty of the moment, which is to answer this letter:

Can you tell us in your column which is correct for next year, MCM or MCMCC? Neither, my dear sir, at least, I think not. In the first form the idea seems to be to put "M" for 1,000, and then another "M" for another thousand, placing "C" or 100 before the second "M" to signify that 100 is to be deducted.

In other words, what is intended is 2,000 minus 100, that is to say, 1,900. Not bad, but who can tell that the "C" placed after the first "M" and before the last is not to be added to the first? I fear it won't do. The other suggested form is wrong, but probably only through inadvertence. As it stands it means 1,900. I see no way of doing the thing properly except by writing MCMCCC.—Smb-Roscoe column, *Morning Leader*.

—Writing on 25 October, Rev. Mr. Andrews says:—"Yesterday we had a fearful time of it attacking the Free State Boers. I cannot describe the battle which raged from 7.30 to 2.30. How the bullets splattered around! They sang and whistled and screamed. It was like a rain of lead. The dust jumped up, and we could count the bullets by hundreds and thousands. Once, when we gathered behind a kopje, a gun flashed in the distance, and an awful screaming passed within two yards of our heads, bursting in the rear. Some of the men skulked and hid and crouched, and in their fright rushed across the fire-swept valley. On the whole, though, the men did grandly."—*Morning Leader*.

FAREWELL TO BISHOP STIRLING.

It was most regrettable (says the *B. A. Standard* of January 10th) that the weather yesterday afternoon should have been so unpropitious, as it certainly prevented a large number of people, who desired to bid Godspeed to the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, from attending his "At Home" at Prince George's Hall. Nevertheless such is the esteem and, we may say, affection, felt for the Right Rev. Waite Hocking Stirling that a very large number of ladies and gentlemen responded to his invitation. The afternoon was one that will be long remembered, as it partook of the nature of a sociable gathering and the attendance proved most conspicuously that the right rev. prelate has endeared himself to all classes of the British community during his many years of labour in this country. Formality was dispensed with and it was most pleasant to see those present chatting amongst themselves and having a few quiet minutes with the host. The Rev. Dr. Smith made a short speech, speaking of Bishop Stirling as one of his oldest friends, and he felt not only a pleasure but an honor to voice the Godspeed to a man so universally beloved. He trusted that when he had seen his loved ones at home, he would re-visit us. His lordship thanked Dr. Smith for his kind words, which he knew came direct from the heart. He was going home to resign his post, but he did not know when it would take effect. Amongst his most pleasurable remembrances of the country would be the recollection of the 5000 people he had confirmed during his thirty years of work. During the afternoon an excellent band under the direction of Prof. E. Pini played, and those present were greatly delighted by listening to Mrs. W. Sanson and Mr. Fairfield Magrane who sang the lovely duet from Don Giovanni "La ci darem la mano." Mrs. H. B. Anderson who sang "Flight of a Dove" and "A Child of Spain," Miss Reihall who sang "The Messiah" by Blumenthal, and Mr. A. L. Roberts who gave a sketch "At Home" and recited "Othello's oration to the Senate."

A young lady from interior Kansas who was taking the examination for the position of teacher answered the question, "What is your position upon whipping children?" as follows: "My usual position is on a chair, with the schoolchild held firmly across my knees, face down." She lost the school, but was married last week.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

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In an English family, a large, well-furnished room, with board. Apply 11 Rua das Palmeiras, Botafogo; bonds S. Clemente and Botafogo.

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Hotels.

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Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON

LONDON, 17th JANUARY, 6.20 a.m.

Very heavy artillery firing was heard in the direction of Tugela river on Monday.

In official quarters the greatest silence is preserved, but it is believed there is no occasion for uneasiness.

From Colesberg it is reported that a kopje held by a small force of British had been attacked by the Boers, who were repulsed by means of a bayonet charge with the loss of 21 killed and 50 wounded.

From Modder River it is reported that the Boers are becoming restless and are returning the shell fire of the British guns.

LONDON, 18th JANUARY, 5.50 a.m.

On Tuesday last General Lytton's brigade crossed the Tugela river at Potgieter's drift and seized with but little opposition a line of low ridges one mile to the right.

During the night a howitzer battery was carried across the river, and yesterday a tremendous artillery fire was opened upon the strong position held by the Boers.

General Sir Charles Warren has also crossed the Tugela river six miles further west, near Wagon-drift, with all arms, under a hot rifle and artillery fire from the enemy.

He has taken up a strong position two miles further on near Sporenkop (or Spionkop) on the road from Bethany to Ladysmith by way of Acton Homes.

No official news have been received as yet, but it is understood that the outlook for ultimate success is satisfactory.

LONDON, 19th JANUARY, 5.55 a.m.

Official advices afford confirmation of our telegram of yesterday's date, except in regard to General Sir Charles Warren, who crossed the Tugela river unmolested and is advancing rapidly. He has now reached a point five miles from the river.

The Boers are entrenching themselves to resist these movements of the British forces.

General Lytton is shelling the Boer entrenchments.

General Sir Redvers Buller has issued a cheering address to his soldiers, telling them that there shall be no turning back this time.

Advices from General J. D. D. French's column investing Colesberg state that a patrol of Australians had been trapped in an ambuscade and had lost fifteen men.

General Sir W. F. Gatacre has advanced his lines to Lopesberg.

LONDON, 20th JANUARY, 4.45 a.m.

According to reports from General Sir Redvers Buller's headquarters, Lord Dundonald, commanding a cavalry division, had defeated the Boers, west of Acton Homes, who occupied the kopjes on the Tintwa road.

The losses of the Boers were 35, and of the British 4.

Heavy artillery firing at Ladysmith was heard on Thursday last (18th inst.).

Colonel Plummer, commanding the relief force from Rhodesia, has reached Gaborone on his way to Mafeking.

From other centres of military operations no changes in the situation are reported.

Advices from Capetown state that Lord Roberts is raising a force of 10,000 mounted colonials.

From Ladysmith news has been received of the death from enteric fever of Mr. G. W. Stevens, the *Daily Mail* war correspondent.

LONDON, 22nd JANUARY, 5.40 a.m.

Official advices from General Sir Redvers Buller's headquarters state that General Sir Charles Warren attacked the Boer position on Spionkop on Sunday. There was stubborn fighting between the two forces during Saturday, the British capturing ridge after ridge for a distance of three miles.

The British losses aggregated 290 in killed and wounded.

To-day General Buller reports that General Warren has made substantial progress over very difficult ground and in uphill fighting.

Colonel Plummer is advancing rapidly to the relief of Mafeking and has repulsed a Boer patrol at Gaborone.

Mafeking reports having three months supply of food on hand.

John Ruskin, the eminent critic and author, R. D. Blackmore the novelist, and the Duke of Teck, father of the Duchess of York, are dead.

The latest advices from the scene of military operations in Natal state that the enemy's right flank has evacuated its position.

LONDON, 23rd JANUARY, 5.55 a.m.

General Sir Charles Warren resumed his attack on the Boer position on Monday but the results are as yet unknown.

The losses of the British in Sunday's battle are still unknown, except that of General Hart's brigade, which lost 102 men of which six were killed.

The government has accepted the offer of an Australian Bushmen's corps for service in South Africa.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS

Great Britain.

JAN. 16.—The war office is advised that 10 deaths from enteric fever occurred in the garrison of Ladysmith on Saturday last. — Pretoria advices state that the investment of Ladysmith is being drawn closer day by day.

Durban advices state that many rumors are afloat but that the censorship prevents any positive knowledge of what is going on.

Advices have been received of the reconquest of Moleto without opposition. — Gen. French reports a successful reconnaissance to Wagonbridge on the Orange river where a Boer encampment was surprised and bombarded. — At Rensburg the Boers attacked a hill occupied by the British, but were repulsed with a loss of 21 killed and about 50 wounded. The *Times* learns that three cases of mathematical instruments for Boer artillery have been seized at Lourenço Marques.

JAN. 17.—It is stated that the Boers are preparing to attack Gen. Methuen with a force superior to 14,000 men, the British forces aggregating only 8,500. — The war office, according to the *Journal*, has received advices that a British column in attacking Colesberg yesterday had been repulsed with a loss of about 100. — Another telegram says that in the engagement near Rensburg yesterday the British losses were 6 killed and 7 wounded. (We can not learn whether these two reports refer to the same engagement.) — The natives about Sterkstroom are revolting against the British. — From Natal only a reconnaissance toward the Tugela is reported. — In England a movement in favor of peace has been initiated. — Martial law has been declared in Philadelphia and Hopetown, Cape Colony, where the Afrikaners are showing a disposition to assist the Boers.

JAN. 18.—Telegrams from Rensburg state that a patrol of Australians had fallen into an ambuscade and lost 19 men, 5 of whom were killed. (Another dispatch says 8). — The military tribunal at Capetown has absolved the guide who was accused of leading Gen. Gatacre into a trap at Stormberg. (It was reported a fortnight or so ago that the guide had been shot.) — A telegram from Gen. Buller yesterday reports that Gen. Lytton had crossed the Tugela river at Potgieter's and was bombarding the Boer positions. Five miles above that point Gen. Warren had also crossed by means of a pontoon bridge and had advanced five miles inland. The Boers were actively constructing trenches on their right flank to protect their positions. — The socialist federation in London has issued a manifesto denouncing the war in South Africa. — The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate to 4½ per cent.

JAN. 19.—Yesterday was spent by General Buller in bombarding the Boer entrenchments with howitzers and naval guns. The enemy's cavalry was seen leaving Colenso on a gallop. — Lord Dundonald attacked the Boers near Acton Homes on Thursday evening, dislodging them from their positions, killing and wounding 20 and capturing 15. The British losses were 2 killed and 2 wounded. — A *Times* telegram says the Boers occupy all the hills facing on Potgieter's ford, but are dominated by the naval guns on Mount Alice south of the river. The Boer lines are six miles in length. The Boers also occupy Spionkop further west. — The government has ordered the mobilization of the 8th division, which is to be sent to South Africa.

JAN. 20.—A late telegram says that Gen. Clery with a division of the forces under Gen. Warren, engaged the enemy for 15 hours on Saturday, and succeeded in forcing back their lines for three miles. The British encamped for the night on the ground captured from the enemy. — Gen. Warren began bombarding Tabunyan's this morning. — The Boers are fortifying Spionkop which is the center of a new line of defense. — A message from Ladysmith says the garrison is greatly delighted with the approach of succor. — From Rensburg it is reported that Gen. French had pushed forward his division to threaten the enemy's communications, but without encountering opposition. He moved eight miles to the east of Slingshot. — The Boer forces at Colesberg are estimated at 7,000. — The *Daily News* reports a great battle near Spionkop with enormous losses on both sides. Gen. Warren is said to have been gravely wounded. — It is reported that provisions and 2,000 men had entered Ladysmith. — In the fight near

Acton Homes, the Boers numbered 300 men. — The second detachment of the City of London volunteers have embarked. — The Scots Guards, at Bombay, have been ordered to South Africa. — The Duke of Marlborough has left for Capetown. — From Malacca it is stated that 300 Camellins and two batteries are about to embark. — From Cairo it is stated that Osman Digna has been captured in Tokar.

JAN. 21.—Gen. Warren's division was all day engaged with the enemy and had succeeded in pushing his left wing forward two miles over very difficult ground. — While Gen. Warren and Clery were engaged with the enemy, Gen. Lytton attacked their positions at Potgieter's ford, thus keeping them from sending reinforcements. — The withdrawal of the enemy through Van Reenan's pass is now considered impossible. — The British losses in Saturday's battle will not exceed 250 in killed and wounded. Another telegram, however, says that 11 officers and 275 men were wounded. — Gen. Buller telegraphs that the Boers still occupy the principal position. He estimates the British wounded at 100, but does not know the number of killed. — A telegram from Ladysmith says the bombardment of that place continues.

United States.

JAN. 16.—A report received at Hong Kong says the Tagalos had attacked Pananque, near Manila, in which the Americans lost 146 killed (very doubtful).

JAN. 19.—Gen. Otis has published a proclamation, advising Philippines that they are not obliged to support priests whom they dislike.

JAN. 21.—The Tagalos have succeeded in capturing a supply train, killing two American soldiers, wounding five and capturing 9. — At Bannang the Americans defeated the Tagalos, killing 8 and capturing 17.

Spain.

JAN. 16.—The chambers of commerce in assembly at Valladolid announce that in view of the attitude of the government, they will resort to radical measures and will invite with the agriculturists league. — The transport *León XIII* has arrived at Barcelona with a large number of Spaniards recently released from captivity in the Philippines.

JAN. 18.—In the senate yesterday Premier Silvea declared his intention to negotiate a treaty of friendship with the United States. — The bishop of Barcelona has instructed the clergy in his diocese to use the Catalan language in their sermons and in teaching the catechism. The minister of the kingdom proposes to inquire into this pastoral and take the necessary steps. — From Valladolid the committee of the chamber of commerce has decided to urge taxpayers to refuse to pay the new taxes. — In Manila disorders have occurred through a refusal to pay these taxes.

JAN. 19.—The high court of war and marine has resolved to suspend the sentence, without reversion, in the Montjuich cases. — In the Abadlanet 71 rifles have been discovered concealed in the cemetery, awaiting a rising of the carlists.

France.

JAN. 16.—Some of the morning papers assert that British agents are seeking recruits in Brittany (very doubtful). — Several cold weather reports from Constantine, in Algeria, from which many had died. — The *Temps* says Gen. Carrington will succeed Gen. Methuen.

JAN. 17.—The *Aurore* says a petition bearing 44,750 signatures will be presented to the President, asking justice for Capt. Dreyfus. — San Domingo has concealed the indemnity demanded by France. — The *Temps* hears that the queen of Swaziland has declared in favor of the Boers.

Germany.

JAN. 17.—The Emperor has conferred the order of the Red Eagle on Dr. Weyer, German consul at Rio de Janeiro. — It is stated that the *Bundesrath* will be set at liberty, the British government paying indemnities to those suffering prejudices through the detention of the ship.

JAN. 18.—A telegram received announces the liberation of the *Bundesrath*.

JAN. 19.—Count von Balow stated in the reichstag that he had addressed serious protests to the British government against the seizure of German steamers in South African waters. In his reply, he added, Great Britain had promised to pay an indemnity for the seizure of the *Bundesrath*. — In conclusion he expressed a desire for an international convention to determine what is contraband of war. — A Lourany Marones telegram announces the capture near Inyae of the German ship *Marica* loaded with flour for the Transvaal.

Italy.

JAN. 16.—An explosion in a dynamite factory at Avigliana to-day killed 10 persons and destroyed much property.

JAN. 17.—In the Avigliana disaster 8 were killed and over 30 wounded. The cause of the explosion is not known.

JAN. 18.—The Italian government has ordered two war ships to Venezuela with urgency because of the imprisonment there of certain bank managers for refusing to contribute to a forced loan.

JAN. 20.—Mr. C. de Marnum, formerly U.S. consul at Pretoria, has arrived at Naples.

Russia.

JAN. 16.—A Liège newspaper (Belgium) claims to have knowledge that many political

arrests have been made in Russia and arms and munitions have been apprehended.

JAN. 17.—The vaulted roof of the Mal-Onze church has fallen in, killing 19 and wounding 63 persons.

Portugal.

JAN. 16.—The election of three republican deputies from Lisbon has been annulled.

JAN. 21.—There were only one new case and one death of bubonic pest in Oporto last week.

THE WAR BULLETINS.

From *Bulletin* of Jan. 18th.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With regard to the malicious insinuations which appeared yesterday in the *Brazilian Review*, we have this to say:—They are absolutely false, and the man who wrote them knows it. We have asked the committee in charge of the subscriptions for this service to compare all the telegrams received with those published, and we have now to repeat the request. We did not seek this service; we accepted it, by request, and with the hope of rendering a favor to the British colony. If these malicious, backbiting insinuations represent the appreciation in which our work is held, then we must ask to be relieved of it. We are receiving no pay for the work, while it is giving us no little work, trouble and personal inconvenience. All this we give gladly, but not in return for slander and malicious criticism. —ED. NEWS.

From *Bulletin* of Jan. 19th.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Being to some extent initiators of the Special Telegraphic News and therefore fully able to appreciate the valued services of the editor of the *Rio News* given gratuitously, on behalf of the British community, we must inform subscribers that the *Brazilian Review* is entirely wrong in its reference to the expansion of a certain message.

On no single day have we ever received less than 12 words and the total number of words received from the 18th ult. to date is eleven hundred and seventy-three, an average of 43 words per day.

HAWD. A. DELISLE,
D. ROBERTS.DOES NOT APPROVE THE B. R. INCENDIERS.
HAWD. A. DELISLE.

As a subscriber to your Special War Bulletins and as one who has been freely criticized for criticizing the manner in which they are issued, allow me as a member of the British colony, to thank you most cordially for your disinterested work in connection with the matter. Like myself, a good many subscribers think that the actual text of the telegrams received should be furnished to them, not because of any question as to your ability in filling in the blank spaces but to enable them to form their own individual opinions as to what the words called from London are meant to convey.

In no manner do I associate my name with such criticisms as those referred to in your issue of to-day (No. 25.)

Yours faithfully,

T. G. CROSS.

Rio, 18-1-1900.

From *Bulletin* of Jan. 2nd.

A FAIR CRITICISM.

In the last issue of the *Special Bulletin* Mr. T. G. Cross raises the question whether it would not be more satisfactory to publish our telegrams just as received—that is, *verbatim*. We do not think so, but at the same time if the subscribers should wish them issued in so unusual a way we should raise no objection.

Without doubt a few subscribers who are accustomed to telegraphs, would interpret them far better than we can do, but to many such telegrams would be puzzling and wasteful, and to not a few almost misleading. Then, too, the impression given by an average telegram of 40 words—say *six lines* of the *Bulletin*—would be very unfavorable. As a rule men like to feel that they are getting the worth of their money, and they would prefer to have an amplified telegram rather than the bare dispatch. As criticisms have been made in regard to the brevity of the telegrams even as amplified, it may reasonably be assumed that they would be still more dissatisfied were telegrams of 12 words—say two lines—sent out.

To give a better idea of the objections we have raised, we will give a few verbatim extracts from telegrams received, and we ask our readers to place themselves in the position of not knowing what had occurred and then interpret them.

“Comper colon's cape excellent services” despite reverses in-
valuable immobility.”

“Boer not only defeated boers occu-
pied Colesberg.”

“French cut off enemy novalspout
cutting bridges says with small
reinforcements destroyed enemy Coles-
berg. Jack has at Douglas dunes.”

“The Boers' ended stopped over-
hauled German liner General French
reinforced.”

“French signally defeated 900
Boers attempting relieve Colesberg.”

Some of these would make good subjects
for discussion during the day, but will the
subscribers be satisfied with that?

Eds. News.

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A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

—RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 23rd, 1900.

IN OUR issue of January 9th we called attention to the circumstance that the Minas and Rio railway had been called upon to pay its net receipts into the national treasury, the government electing to pay the interest guarantee in London in funding bonds, which were then quoted at 82. We have since obtained further information on the subject, which may not be without interest to our readers. The original purpose of the government, as will be seen from the laws providing for the grant of interest guarantees, and from the contracts celebrated, was for the government to pay only the difference between the guarantee and the net surplus on working account. The companies under this arrangement retained these surpluses, and the controversies at that time were over expenditures charged to working expenses, the government naturally seeking to exclude items in order to increase the surplus, while the companies sought to add as much as possible to the expenditures in order to reduce the surplus. There was no thought at that time, on the part of the government, of taking over the surplus receipts. In 1892, however, an arrangement was made by which the government was to receive here the net results on working account, and to pay in London the full amount of the guarantee in gold. This arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to the companies, as the results were the same to them whether they remitted their surpluses themselves, or whether the government did it for them. As they had always received their guarantees, there was no suspicion of bad faith in the transaction. When the funding loan was created and was forced upon them arbitrarily, the companies not only protested against the measure itself, but many of them also protested against the continuance of the arrangement of 1892 by which they were to pay their net profits into the national treasury. In view of these protests, the minister of industry, in accord with the minister of finance, issued a dispatch on October 28, 1898, in response to petitions of various railways, stating that "the government will enter into an accord with the companies which have interest guarantees in gold, authorising them to retain from the surpluses of net receipts which they are obliged to pay into the treasury, the amounts necessary to cover the difference between the nominal value and the quotation of the funding bonds." This appeared to be clear enough, but it was not carried into execution, for when one of these companies subsequently

asked for the execution of the promised accord, the same minister, on May 16, 1899, issued a dispatch denying that the preceding decision settled the question and that the government was bound to take any action under it. He, therefore, declared the dispatch of October 28, 1898, to be without effect "for the purpose of stopping any attempt to arrange for the loan contract which it permitted." He should have said "promised," instead of "permitted," for the dispatch of 1898 was clear and explicit, which can not be said of the longer document of 1899. And then, later in the year, in another official act, this same minister calls upon the companies to deposit their surplus earnings, in view of the fact that the government intended to pay the whole guarantee in funding bonds. The transaction, to say the least, reflects no credit upon the government, which interprets laws to suit its own convenience. If a minister can modify a law at pleasure, and then make, modify and annul agreements by himself, then there is no security whatever for a contract in this country, in which one of the parties is the government. We have before protested against the idea that the government can exercise such powers over contracts in which it is a party. Such an assumption implies inequality between the contracting parties, and can not fail to cause bitter complaints of arbitrary rulings and injustice. And the iniquity of the transaction is all the greater in cases, like the one just quoted, where the same minister decides one way in 1898 and another way six months later. We understand and appreciate the financial difficulties which beset the government, but these are not to be overcome by acts of injustice.

THE *cocheiros'* strike which was in progress when our last issue went to press, came to an end on Thursday, and our streets soon resumed their normal appearance. From the action since taken by the authorities and the disclosures made in the press, it would seem that the cartmen and coachmen had abundant reasons for their strike, and that the government made a virtue of necessity and undertook to correct the abuses complained of in case the strikers returned to their work. This we are glad to say has been done, the exaggerated fees imposed by the police officials being reduced and some of the vexatious requirements being abolished. Of course, the government disclaims much of what the cartmen complained, and particularly the part played by certain police officials, but the *Journal do Commercio* finds that the abuses really existed and condemns the police for their attempt to extract an illegal fee from this poor and hard-working class. There were but few disturbances connected with the strike, and these were due quite as much to the irregular conduct of soldiers as to the excitement of the strikers. On the whole, the strike must be considered as fully justified, and that it came out successful. More than this, it has demonstrated the very significant fact that the laboring classes are sufficiently well organized to act in concert when their interests are assailed. This is a good sign and should lead to good results. Brazil is suffering many and grievous wrongs from the men who have usurped authority, and will continue to suffer them until the people learn to combine for their own protection. A combination to secure protection against an abuse might very easily lead to a combination for the election of better men to congress, and better men to administer the laws. The remedy lies either in this, or in revolution, and the results are always uncertain where the latter alternative is employed. In the strike of the *cocheiros*, therefore, there is an element of encouragement which every patriotic Brazilian should hail with satisfaction.

WE regret to say that the President has resolved to appoint Dr. Alfredo Maia, director of the Central railway, as minister of industry, commerce and public works on the retirement

of Dr. Severino Vieira. We do not question his fitness for the post, but we very much doubt the wisdom of taking him from another post where he appears to have been highly successful. The Central railway is the most important property in the possession of the state, and it is desirable to have it skillfully and honestly administered. For a long time its administration has been a reproach to the country as well as a loss. Under Dr. Alfredo Maia, however, the service has been improved and the traffic results have been better.

WE are of the opinion that the time has come for the government to put an end to that Rio Acre farce. As long as the adventurers who had organized a ridiculous republic government in that wilderness, were content with the pomp and ceremony of office, it was hardly worth while to interfere. The territory, or a part of it, is in dispute, and the new state concerned Bolivia more than it did Brazil. But if the reports are true that Gálvez, Braga, and others are selling the lands and merchandise of the river traders, then we have something more serious than a burlesque government to deal with. Such seizures are nothing less than piracy, and is many of the victims are undoubtedly Brazilian it is the duty of the government to at once punish the outlaws. It is to be feared that influential persons in Manaus are more or less to blame for the present situation on the Acre, but this need not influence the national government. Acts of piracy have been committed against Brazilian citizens, and the punishment should not be delayed. Without doubt Bolivia would give prompt consent to the dispatch of a Brazilian expedition to that unfortunate district. According to late advices Gálvez has been captured by Braga and will be sent down the river. Now let the farce be brought to an end!

IN comparing the virtuous protestations of the editor of the *Brazilian Review* with his actions, we are left to believe that he can be no longer responsible for what he writes. In one column he condemns what he is pleased to call mere "simplistic abuse," and then in another he drops into malicious accusations which he knows to be false and mischievous. He has been a backbiter and mischief-maker from the beginning, and no amount of punishment will cure him of it. For such an antagonist there can be neither argument nor explanation. He considers it his duty to make war on *The Rio News*, and as he was assisted to found his paper for that very purpose, and has the free run of the national printing office for the same object, we presume he will continue doing so to the end. He has the whole field to himself and he can fill it with as many windmills as he likes. So far as we can learn there are very few in our English-speaking community who now take him seriously.

WE are indebted to the columns of *The Rio News* for the scathing parody which we reproduce below, but to thoroughly understand the position we have to make an explanation. Some years ago the government of Brazil received the criticism and generally correct criticisms and comments of *The Rio News* of Rio to be such a thorn in their side that they went for the editor with threats of prison, etc. Finding this of little avail, the government determined to start an opposition paper, written in English, for which they found a person to act as editor, and to crack up their finance policy, praise all their actions, and generally to be the part of Kind Friend. Like the strike, the government had an idea that if there was a paper printed in English which upheld them the views of this rag would be accepted as being of some value. It is hardly necessary to say that neither the *Brazilian Review* nor its editor find much sympathy with the Britishers of Brazil, who understand the type of man they have to deal with, and treat him as he deserves. In one of the late numbers he took upon himself to severely criticize and incidentally to blackguard the officers and men who are fighting for Great Britain in the Transvaal, and this moved some influential Britisher to give vent to his feelings in the parody of Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," which we give herewith. The language and metaphor is rather strong, but not more than the circumstances require.—*River Plate Sport and Pastime*, Jan. 10.

COFFEE NOTES

—Coffee imports in October at all ports were 88,165,662 pounds; for the first ten months of this year, 739,924,986 pounds, against 682,737,790 pounds for the same period in 1898.—*American Grocer*.

—A Ceará telegram of the 19th inst. says:—"Copious rains have fallen. The coffee crop is better. The state of Ceará does not produce a very large quantity of coffee, but what she does produce enjoys the reputation of being very good."

—"The market is exceedingly strong, owing to the favorable news received from all mild countries. That is, favorable to and, establishing a higher range of prices, but not, for the trade in general, because unfortunately we must report that the Venezuela crop of 1900 will probably be 50 per cent. short, as against that of 1898, the year just closing, showing a loss of 22 per cent. against the previous year. The Colombian figures will probably show even a greater loss, and the news from all Central America and Mexico, as well as from Porto Rico, indicates small

crops. When this is taken, together with the continual reduction of Brazil estimates, it indicates that we have certainly reached a point where consumption has materially overhauled production, and are therefore likely on the eve of a steadily rising market. Not that it can be expected that coffee will advance without now and then a reaction, but the ultimate result will be a higher range of prices. I quote to-day: Good Ceuca, 100; Fair, 90; Trujillo, 85; 85; and all milds should be advanced in proportion."—*Arnold Schoon (New York) on "Mild Coffee."*

SANTOS COFFEE AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, December 11.—A cablegram received here to-day announces that the steamship "Willowden," with coffee from Santos will reach here Wednesday. There has been great excitement over the prospective arrival of the vessel over since the episode of the "Taylor" at New York with the bubonic plague aboard. Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Louisiana state board of health to prohibit the vessel from entering the Mississippi, and to order her to the United States quarantine station at Ship Island. The board has decided that it cannot prohibit the "Willowden" from landing. If, on boarding the vessel, she is found to have the bubonic plague on board, which is not probable, as she left St. Louis in the West Indies with a clean bill of health, she will be ordered to the United States quarantine station. The boat will be anchored in midstream and disinfected, detained fifteen days and then disinfected again. The coffee will be unloaded in barges and disinfected, and as the board of health require that the work of removing the coffee shall be done by the crew it will take some time. It is estimated that these different conditions will detain the "Willowden" thirty days. It is announced here, by the agents of the Brazilian steamship line, that no coffee imports will be made through Rio Janeiro. Coffee has gone up here to a point in consequence of the excitement over the bubonic plague.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit 205 notes are current in São Paulo.

—It is proposed to build an exhibition at Barra Mansa in May or June.

—In Piracicaba the citizens are beginning to complain of the charges made for house drainage.

—Abundant rains are reported from various points in the interior of Bahia. It is to be hoped that the *seca* is at last ended.

—Information has been received in Bahia of the death in Europe of Mr. George Daler, formerly a well-known merchant of that city.

—The São Paulo secretary of agriculture has ordered the immigrant importers to resume the landing of their cargoes at Santos.

—In certain districts of northern Minas Gerais, Indian corn is said to be selling at 200 per bushel, falling at the same price and beans at 150.

—It is believed that the port of Santos will soon be officially declared clean. There have been no new cases of bubonic pest there for about three weeks.

—There were 19 cases of yellow fever under treatment in the fever hospital at Casa Branca, São Paulo, on Friday last, and in Sorocaba there were 20 in the hospital and 9 in their own residences.

—Since the bubonic plague was discovered in Santos on 14th October last, 35 cases were sent to the hospital, of whom 19 were discharged cured, 14 died and 2 remain under treatment.

—The church authorities in São Paulo have placed a school building in Sorocaba at the disposition of the municipal council for the purpose of an additional fever hospital, the small edifice now used for that purpose being full.

—A postal scandal has come to light in Macéio where it has been discovered that the administrator of the postoffice has broken open a letter and divulged its contents to others. There should be no delay in retiring that official to private life.

—João Francisco's *cadáveristas* are said to have a list of from 30 to 40 federalists whom they still intend to kill. Recently they seized a man on Uruguaçu soil, carried him into Rio Grande, murdered him and buried his corpse, which they left unburied.

—A majority of the families residing in Sorocaba, São Paulo, have abandoned the town because of the epidemic of yellow fever raging there. If citizens will do nothing to keep their towns clean and properly drained, then they must submit to these epidemic visitations.

—The municipal council of Campinas, São Paulo, is taking precautions against an invasion of bubonic pest. The town is divided into districts and rigorous sanitary measures will be enforced. The council is offering 200 reis a head for rats, and sanitary passports are exacted from persons arriving there.

—The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 20th says that the majority of the rats created in the *desinfectorio central* of that city have been brought from Sorocaba by an Italian who is making his living in that way. Well, as the people of Sorocaba help to pay for the service, why should they not derive a little benefit from it.

—A Pará telegram of the 20th announces the capture of the adventurer Galvez by Capt. Braga, the rival president of the Rio Acre republic. Galvez offered Braga a half of his ill-gotten gains for his freedom, but Braga refused. He told Galvez he would send him to Pará and surrender him to the Brazilian authorities.

—On the 16th inst. there were 25 cases of yellow fever under treatment in Sorocaba, São Paulo. In Casa Branca 4 new cases were reported and 12 were under treatment. And in the city of São Paulo one case of fever was removed to the isolated hospital, the patient having caught the disease in Rio de Janeiro.

—The latest news from the Acre district is that the merchants opposed to the adventurer Galvez have taken advantage of his absence to proclaim a certain Captain Braga as president of the republic. They seized the steamer "Bajajoz" on the Rio Affili which Galvez had annexed, and have closed the river to traffic.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Mafios says that the adventurer Galvez has left Porto Alonzo, on the Rio Acre, garmented with 600 men, and has gone to the Bolivian frontier with 1,400 men to capture the boats and launches employed on the upper river. Perhaps a small garrison sent up the Rio Acre would bring Galvez to his senses.

—The preparatory students in São Paulo came to the conclusion a few days ago that the examinations in English were too difficult for them, so they proceeded on the 10th to hiss the examiners. The examinations were then suspended and the youngsters resolved not to attend the English examinations at all. Instead of giving them a "soft snap" the faculty should dismiss them from the school at once.

—The elections of the 31st ult. are apparently being won by judicious counting. According to the "constitutional" party in Bahia the Barão de Geremônio was elected senator by 21,662 votes, against 2,871 for his adversary Dr. Virgílio Damásio, while the government party claims that Virgílio Damásio was elected by 48,075 votes against 2,660 for Geremônio. There's something besides voting, in such returns.

—The state government of São Paulo has authorized the director of the sanitary service there to spend 300,000 francs for the installation of an "instituto semi-hospitalar." In that city, of course, every blessed town must have its own "institute," or the local doctors would not be spending all the money that circumstances permit. But, before ordering material, would it not be well to find out if any houses are available—not worn-out, cart-houses, but young healthy animals.

—In honor of its seventh birthday the *Commercio de São Paulo* came out on the 17th inst. with an issue of 25 pages, composed of poster advertisements after the style of the *Journal do Commercio's* big issues. Our São Paulo contemporary has had a very successful career, and in view of the circumstance that it has encountered much opposition in official circles its success is all the more noteworthy. Seven is a lucky number, and we trust our colleague may witness the coming of many more of them—even seventy times seven.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The director of the Central railway has adopted measures for preventing ladies from being insulted on the trains of that road.

—The embargo laid on the work of the Light and Power Co. by the Viçosa Paulista Co. has been raised and the former has resumed tracklaying in the streets of São Paulo.

—Messrs. José Weissbach & Co. of São Paulo have initiated legal proceedings against the Viçosa Paulista company (tramway) of São Paulo for the sum of 300,000\$, covering a fine of 15 per cent and interest.

—There was a derailment of the *nocturno* on the Central at the station of D. Clara on the night of the 18th owing to the switch-tender shifting the switch before the whole train had passed. The postal car demolished the house occupied by an overseer, killing two children.

—On last Tuesday there were opened at the Central station nine tenders for furnishing to the Central railway 260,000 cross-ties, of which 160,000 are to be broad-gauge, 80,000 narrow-gauge and 20,000 special. The bids varied from 75 to 92 each for special ties, from 45 to 50 for broad-gauge and from 28 to 30 for narrow-gauge.

—The November receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 86,435,330, against 81,136,570, showing a slight improvement for 1899. The total receipts for the eleven months since 1st January were 1,007,753,890, against 1,306,213,810 in the same period of 1898, the decrease being due to the great drought which has caused so much injury throughout the interior of Bahia.

—Decree No. 3,531, of the 18th ult., authorizes the Compañía do Rio Railway Co. to conclude the construction of the section between Mungá and Alagôis Gramela.

—At the end of the past year the railway extension in Argentina measured 16,114 kilometers, of which 2,050 were owned by the state. Their aggregate capital was \$1,240,424,297 gold (at 227/27), and the aggregate returns for the year, in paper, were: revenue \$89,751,225, expenditure \$48,831,045, profits \$41,727,180. There were 18,859,965 passengers and 11,213,779 tons of freight carried during the year.

—Mr. F. W. Barrow, late general manager of the Great Southern Railway Co., was made the recipient, when in this city a few weeks ago, of a very handsome gold watch and chain. Mr. T. Gregory, the traffic superintendent of the line, making the presentation on behalf of the staffs of the various departments of the railway. Mr. Gregory was commissioned to purchase the gift when he was lately in England, and he brought it out with him. —*Argentine*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 6

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending on January 13th were 307,895 in currency, which produced £9,421 at the exchange rate of 7/10 1/2 d. In the corresponding week of last year the currency receipts were 296,528 which produced £8,911 at the exchange rate of 7/15 1/2 d. The increase for the current year was therefore 21,365 in currency and £517 in sterling. Since January 1st the aggregate receipts have been £15,334 this year against £18,913 last year, showing a decrease of £3,640.

—The locomotives built and shipped some months ago by the Baldwin Works of Philadelphia for the state railways of France, the first American engines ever run in that country, have, in the short time they have been in service, demonstrated their excellence to the entire satisfaction of the French officials. As a consequence the Baldwin have just been favored with another order from the state railways for ten passenger locomotives of the Atlantic type, with 84-inch drivers and similar in design and size to those in use on the Reading's Atlantic City route. The locomotives are to be completed by the early summer, so that they can be used in connection with the rush of travel to the Paris exposition. The consolidated locomotives for the Finland state railways are being completed at the works preparatory to shipment in a few days. There are also being shipped two passenger engines for Denmark. The latter are of the same design and weight as those previously built at the works for the Danish state railways. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

ARGENTINE RAILWAY PROGRESS IN 1899.

The progress of this country in 1899, if considered from a railway point of view, would be indeed most satisfactory. Not only has the total mileage increased considerably, but the receipts have augmented to such an extent, that we may well hope confidently in the future. The total mileage open in 1898 was 7,939 miles, and in 1899 was 8,532 miles. The Great Southern railway heads the list with gross receipts of nearly 1,000,000 in six months, being an increase of more than £150,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period in the preceding year; still more satisfactory (in proportion) is the state of prosperity shown by the Central Argentine railway, with receipts of more than £1,200,000 in 12 months, being an increase of more than £200,000 as compared with last year. The B. A. and Rosario has taken more than £220,000 in 12 months, the increase being above £150,000. The Western of B. A. takes more than £120,000, increase £26,000; this, however, is only six months, as also the B. A. and Pacific, £255,000, increase £63,000. The Great Western, in the last six months, has taken above £200,000, increase more than £35,000. The Santa Fe and Córdoba Great Southern shows up very well with £65,000, being an increase of £27,000. We must also consider as very favorable the result shown by the Bahia Blanca and Western, namely, £27,000 in six months, increase £6,500; Eastern Argentine £37,000 (12 months), and the Central Entre Ríos £40,000 in six months, being increase of £2,000 and £8,000 respectively. Central Córdoba takes nearly 1,250,000 paper dollars, and its Central Northern section about 2 millions and a half. The one means an increase of above £10,000, the other a decrease of £215,000. Córdoba and North Western does not seem to prosper, its total receipts being scarcely £120,000, decrease £13,000. Córdoba and Rosario seems to be doing splendidly with \$500,000 receipts in six months—

—increase \$360,000. North West Argentine is also looking up, and takes \$75,000 in 12 months—increase \$50,000. Central and Northern National line has taken more than \$2,000,000—increase \$700,000. The National Amine railway takes £92,000 in 12 months, showing an increase above £10,000, while the Western Santa Fe railway has more than \$1,680,000—increase \$420,000 in 12 months.

The above figures speak for themselves, not only showing the great vitality of the country, but also the prosperity that would seem to reign in agriculture and stock-raising. Of course the railways have been managed with due regard to economy, and though tariffs have been proportionately reduced, the receipts and their increase denote good and careful management, to which no doubt much honor is due.

It would be as well if some of our colleagues that seem to be imbued by certain prejudices against foreign capital in general and railways in particular, would give the above figures a perusal, taking note that reductions in freight—and most substantial ones—have been made in freight and passenger rates, with results as satisfactory to the companies as to the public in general.

For our part we can but congratulate railway managers in this country and their staffs on the results obtained in 1899. They have done their duty, and we have no doubt that their directors will duly recognize it. —*Argentine Railway Gazette*.

SHIPPING NOTES

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th announces the termination of the stevedore's strike.

—The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Orontea" left Rio on the 16th inst. for Europe with the following passengers: Miss E. Russell, Mrs. Martha Waynes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kentish, child and maid, Messrs. A. S. Botelho, J. S. Neves, Walter Rietmann, José d'Acervo, João R. Chaves and wife, Augusto Fauchon, R. P. Cunha and 50 third-class.

—The Pacific Co.'s steamer "Iberia" which arrived in Rio on the 18th inst. brought the following passengers from Europe: Miss A. Cetrin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bernades, Mrs. and Miss Telles, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. D. Paiva and family (6), Messrs. Oliveira, G. Vidal, R. G. Ramos, A. Teixeira and 100 third-class.

—It is waste of time, perhaps, to complain, but as it is a duty we propose to keep it up. The "Iberia" was reported to have arrived at the Grande on Thursday morning, where she was to undergo disinfection. Up to Saturday morning no mails had been received, which in our opinion is wholly inexcusable. In most countries efforts are made to deliver the mails quickly, but here we must wait the pleasure of officials who do not show the slightest desire to serve us promptly.

—Some days ago it was announced in the press that the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. would suspend their call at this port because of the quarantines imposed against yellow fever. At this our sanitary dictator, Dr. Nuno de Andrade, declared he would have the company's packet privileges cancelled—until which he has absolutely nothing to do—and now we hear that an arrangement will be made. If Dr. Nuno de Andrade does not want the steamers to leave us, then he should stop all this foolishness about quarantines, pests, disinfections and sanitary tyranny.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 22nd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Thames," from Europe, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: 11 Ex. Mr. Charles Page Bryn, 1st S. Minister, Admiral Conto, Colonel A. N. Carneiro da Cunha, Mrs. L. Chaves de Figueiredo and son, Mrs. M. Collier and 4 children, Drs. H. Mello and 3 children, J. Argollo, B. Miquita, A. Leite and J. G. Perren, 1. Messrs. B. Ingentubler, R. J. Kelly Jr., S. Highfield, W. Rowe, J. Wright, P. Sparks, D. Demichalini, Venemout, J. Baptista, E. W. Anns, Chris. M. Hatt, Grannan Jones, Bento Costa, P. Basto Neves, M. Barlos, J. D. Mendes, wife and servant, J. G. Coelho, Robert Buaje, J. Meireles, R. Rulito, J. Athayde, R. A. Pereira and V. F. Paragassá.

LOCAL NOTES

—The auction of the assets of the Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro is announced for March 15.

—On Sunday a new strike of drivers of vehicles was reported to be imminent and the government caused troops to be held in readiness.

—A letter was recently written to São Paulo to the effect that Dr. Cesar Alcino will tender his resignation as municipal prefect. The *Diário Popular* of the 16th gives the information.

—Count Arco Valley, the German minister to Brazil, has issued invitations to a garden party at the Crystal Palace in Petropolis on the 25th inst. in honor of the Emperor's birthday.

—Although the "Thames" arrived about midday yesterday, there was not a sign of English letters and papers in our box this morning. What is the matter with the post office anyway?

—The president of the Companhia Fabrica de Tecidos Santa Theresa has called a meeting of shareholders for the 30th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposal for the liquidation of the company.

—On the 13th inst. a Rio de Janeiro river-ward received orders for repairs on the iron-clad "Riachuelo." This vessel, it is stated, will be the flag ship of the division that is to accompany President Campos Sales to Buenos Aires.

—Rains and cool weather came again Sunday evening. The season thus far has been exceptionally cool and healthy. Why an officious doctor's blunder should subject us to quarantine restrictions passes all comprehension.

—The minister of justice has acceded to the demands of the committee appointed by the Sociedade União Beneficente e Protectora dos Córceiros. In fact there seems to have been a promise to that effect when the strike terminated.

—*Apophos* of Lord Dunsdown's exploit near Arton Homes the other day, it is interesting to recall the circumstance that he is a grandson of the old admiral employed by Pedro I to command his fleet and save his newly-created empire.

—The *Putz* has discovered another mare's nest. The recent strike was promoted by the monarchists! What frightful dreams Nilo and the editorial staff must have! But somehow they never dream of the terrible consequences of their own misgovernment.

—Nilo Pecanha has been much ridiculed for making himself conspicuous during the strike. One writer says that under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, Nilo was a simple spy, but that he will now be promoted to the rank of a detective of the 1st class.

—We are in receipt of an adjutante calendar and printed matter issued by the Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, of which Messrs. John Moore & Co. of this city, are agents. The calendar shows the Glasgow factory which is said to be the most extensive in the world.

—The annual general meeting of the Paysandu Cricket Club will be held Wednesday evening at the Laranjeiras Club, and it is hoped that all the members will be in attendance. The club is in a flourishing condition and deserves the support of every member.

—In our opinion what principally contributed to render the recent strike so formidable was the feeling of general discontent prevailing at the present time. Although the public suffered much inconvenience from the strike, there seems no doubt that its sympathies were with the strikers.

—One of the significant incidents connected with the strike last week was the demonstration made by some strikers in front of the President's Catete residence, where they gave *gritos* to the monarchy. When the populace began to make open demonstrations in this direction, it is time to *temer providencias*.

—It is surprising what an active officer a certain Howitzer is in the South African war. Several of our native contemporaries have noted his exploits and even in widely separated fields. According to one of our São Paulo exchanges General Howitzer commanded the British artillery at the crossing of the Tugela river.

—Among the arrivals yesterday per Royal Mail str. "Thames" was Mr. Charles Page Bryn, United States minister at this capital, who has been home on a brief visit of only a trifle over four months, during which time he was able to attend the commercial congress at Philadelphia. Mr. Bryn's many friends here and in Petropolis are glad to welcome him back.

—It has been asserted that drivers of public vehicles, instead of striking, should have gone to the government with their grievances. Doubtless they would have done so, had they not been deterred by the object lessons which they have received. They had probably not forgotten, for instance, the President's reception of business men who went to him last year with their complaints.

—Smolwat says he has concluded to adopt the view that the twentieth century began with January 1st, 1900, because the proof will enable him to pay his debts at the rate of 99 in the 100. If 99 years make a century, he says, then 99 cents ought to make a dollar. The loss of the year, however, will be a great boon to old mules, he says, providing they can discount it at twenty-five.

—When a physician promises to attend a patient, in consultation, who lives only just across the bay in Netherbury, for the sum of 10,000\$, and then fails to go and demands 20,000\$ before he will go, can we describe his conduct either as professional or honorable? And are we not right in assuming that a man who is capable of such action in his private affairs will do similar things in public affairs?

—On Friday the chief of police posted the following notice:—"Being informed that, with the object of instigating citizens and other drivers of vehicles to another strike, there is circulated a report that the government has not acceded to their demands, I hereby declare that on the contrary the government has acceded to those demands and that the official measure to this effect will shortly be made public."

—As there are many monarchists in the country, it is natural that during the recent strike there should have been cries of "viva a monarchist!" The *Imprensa*, however, seems to be right in saying that the result proves the non-existence of a monarchist plot, since during the strike the present institutions of the country were at the mercy of any one who had chosen to overthrow them. The assertion of the *Putz* that the strike was instigated by monarchists consequently appears to have no foundation. In fact the strikers in general showed no disposition to resort to violent measures, and the comparatively slight disturbances that occurred were evidently unauthorized by the promoters of the strike.

—On Wednesday morning last a garbage cart was seen passing down Rua da Assembleia with a soldier asleep on the seat with driver, and guarded by two cavalymen, one of whom was also asleep. They had of course been on duty too long, but of what use were such guards? It was of common occurrence to see the guards asleep in the train cars.

—We see by a telegram from Rio Janeiro, that the British minister there has protested before the minister of foreign affairs regarding the aggressive language towards Gt. Britain employed by the journal *O Fuzil* in relation to the war. The foreign minister replied that it was not in the power of the government to interfere with the liberty of the press in such questions, and that the paper could only be taken to account before the tribunals. —*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 13.—[This is news to us here in Rio. We had no idea that any such protest had been made, nor that the paper in question is important and influential enough to deserve such a protest.—*Ed. News.*]

—We take much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of one of the artistic medals which Mr. Julius Meili, of Zurich, Switzerland, has had struck in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. It was engraved by Haus Frei, of Biele, and bears a striking portrait of Pedro Alvares Cabral on one side with the arms of Portugal and Brazil at various periods on the other side, viz.: Portugal in 1500 and 1816, and Brazil in 1822 and 1889. The medal is dedicated to *João de Deus Braziliense: O. D. Jul. Meili*. We are greatly indebted to the donor and to his representatives here, Messrs. Meili Dietrich & Co. for this artistic memento of an event in the history of this country, the 400th anniversary of which is to be celebrated this year.

—We are pleased to see that the press of this city, in view of the disclosures made in consequence of the recent strike, is clamoring for the moralisation of the police bureau. There has always been room for improvement at that bureau, but under the despotic and irresponsible government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto immorality and corruption made such progress and became so deeply rooted that now nothing can moralise the bureau except a radical reorganization. The greater part of the present personnel is so infected with the pestilential virus that it is utterly unserviceable and should be replaced. It is moreover indispensable that the government should fully comprehend that the efficiency of the bureau for the purpose of repressing crime depends on its ceasing to be used as an instrument of oppression for political adversaries. Reorganized in conformity with these suggestions and placed under the control of a man of unimpeachable morality, intelligence and energy, the police bureau can be moralised and converted into a useful branch of the public service.

—On Thursday a committee appointed by the Sociedade União Benficiente e Protectora dos Cocheiros, accompanied by its lawyer, called at the department of justice and left a written statement, addressed to the respective minister, of the grievances of drivers of public vehicles. In this document the committee asks for the revision of the new regulations for such vehicles, but informs the minister that the interpretation given by the police to the provisions of those regulations is even more objectionable than the provisions themselves. It appears from the committee's statement that the police authorities endeavored to extort from matriculated drivers the examination fee of 20\$, although no examination was required, and that, when complaints against the extortion were made, instead of correcting the abuse, they merely reduced the sum to 12\$500. Estimating at 20,000 the number of drivers, the extortion at the original rate of 20\$ per driver would have produced 400,000\$, of which 100,000\$ would have gone to the police fund, 40,000\$ to the 1st auxiliary delegate, 20,000\$ to his clerk, 40,000\$ to the inspector of vehicles, 25,000\$ to each of five assistant inspectors and 60,000\$ to the examiner who was not required to examine.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The annual meeting of the above institution was held on Thursday 18th inst. when there were present Messrs. Miller, Munn, Richards, Alencar, H. Hampshire, D. C. Hampshire, Hall, White, Thibault, Rev. I. Crawshaw and Maury.

Mr. Maury having been voted in the chair, the accounts were passed, there being a balance of upwards of 300\$000. As there was vacancy on the Committee owing to the fact of Mr. Estill having gone to Santos Mr. H. Evers of the British Bank was appointed to fill it, the rest of the old committee being re-elected. Votes of thanks to the retiring committee and chairman terminated the proceedings.

PAISANDU CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of this club is announced for Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 8.30 p.m., at the Club das Laranjeiras, kindly lent for the occasion.

We are able to-day to append a copy of the balance sheet with a short statement showing the very satisfactory financial position. Looking back to the Committee's circular of 15th September, 1899, we notice that they have built their new tennis-court, which appears to have cost rather more than they calculated, and that they have come out "square" all the same; further, that the special subscription they then called for cannot have been

responded to as promptly as they hoped, seeing that the "Reconstruction of Cricket Ground" account shows a debit balance of Rs. 319\$100. This would look as if members have not yet realised the work that has already been done to improve the ground and their accommodation; in place of the old shed they now have an unpretentious but good and useful pavilion, as well as a thatched luncheon and tea shed. The ground should be ready in about a month.

We hope there will be a big attendance at the general meeting. Appendix are the figures.

BALANCE-SHEET TO 31st DECEMBER, 1899, covering period from 18th February, 1899, to 31st December, 1899:

Rs.	Account.	Dr.	Cr.
1	Cricket ground—Rs.	84\$500	
5	Lawn tennis ground (including new court).....	986 050	
10	Cricket material.....	722 000	
14	Lawn tennis material.....	272 000	
18	Ground man.....	1,240 000	
20	Collector of funds.....	460 000	
22	General expenses.....	264 670	
26	Rent.....	1,150 000	
28	Pavilion expenses.....	569 000	
31	Subscriptions.....		4,995 000
34	Entrance fees.....		1,150 000
38	Lawn tennis tournament (profit on same).....		20 000
40	Reconstruction of cricket ground.....	319 100	
41	Drink account.....		254 100
45	Cash in hand, 18 Feb. 1899.....		555 670
45	Cash in hand, 31 Dec. 1899.....	143 450	
	Rs.....	7,174\$770	7,174\$770

REAL POSITION OF CLUB AND ITS GENERAL FUNDS.

Cash in hand.....Rs.	143\$450
Net cash value of drinks in stock.....	69 900
Owed from reconstruction ground account.....	319 100
Unpaid receipts of 1899, at least.....	50 000
Allowance promised by Benetink & Co.....	75 000
	657 450
Amounts owed:	
3 months rent.....Rs.	450\$000
1 month groundman.....	120 000
	570 000
Amount to good.....Rs.	87\$450

Rio, January 18th, 1900.

E. & O. E.

H. REYNES,
Hon. Treas.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

U. S. Consular Reports; No. 231, for December 1899. The table of contents shows a large number of exceedingly interesting articles, among whom we note Consul Seeger's valuable report on "Southern Brazil."

O Estudante; an attractive little amateur journal, published twice a month and edited by three young students. It speaks well for the popularity of the paper and the tenacity and ability of its editors that *O Estudante* has now entered upon its third year.

Sunny Ceylon. We are indebted to the *Times of Ceylon* for a large cloth-mounted poster containing a great number of photographic illustrations of Ceylon, interspersed with advertisements. The photographs cover choice bits of scenery, portraits, costumes, edifices, and many other objects of interest. So numerous are these that the posters are issued in two series.

Through the courtesy of its proprietor, Sr. Henrique Canio, we have been favored with the first issue of the *Semana Illustrada* under new direction. The purpose of our contemporary is to give a good as well as popular quality of illustrations, in which he certainly has our best wishes. The *Semana* has an attractive appearance, is well printed, and is sure to be popular. We beg to offer our best thanks for the *lembrança*.

BUSINESS NOTES.

—Proposals have been made to the Santos municipal council for the electric lighting of that city.

—A brewery is about to be mounted in Rio Claro, São Paulo, with the most modern cold pressure apparatus.

—Fine apples have recently been retailing in some instances for 100 reis each. The crop seems to be very abundant this year.

—The chief of police has dismissed one of his delegates for illegally entering houses, assaulting the tenants and making arbitrary arrests.

—The quantity of matte exported last year from Paraná was 21,912,899 kilos, which is nearly equal to the average for the three previous years.

—We have been asked for the price of carbide of calcium abroad. Our latest quotations (Dec. 30) were £ 17 a ton f. o. b. at Hamburg, and £ 18 for delivery in 1900.

—The average daily consumption of fresh beef in this city is now about 77,500 kilos, against 82,000 kilos three years ago. Has the population decreased, or are consumers too poor to buy as much beef as they formerly bought?

—The minister of finance, in an *officio* to the fiscal delegate of São Paulo, has refused to entertain the petition of Messrs. Nossack & Co. against the fine of 1,000\$ imposed by the Santos custom-house for importing labels in a foreign language.

—The meeting of shareholders of the Rubber Estates of Pará company in London on the 22nd ult. was not altogether satisfactory. The directors were unable to present a full report, and the actual situation could not be explained. The report and accounts were passed but with a proviso that the directors should confer with a committee of shareholders and that another meeting should be held within three months when a definite balance sheet should be presented. The accountant sent out to Pará said that the management had been very lax.

—In the Philadelphia correspondence of the *New York Herald* of December 10th we find the following paragraph:—"A third financial enterprise which has been discussed here since the recent international commercial congress is an effort to establish an American bank in Rio de Janeiro, or some other city in Brazil. Brown Brothers are said to be interested in this undertaking." Until American merchants are ready to establish permanent houses in Brazil, there will be very little chance for a bank. Those who are unwilling to risk capital can not hope to reap profits.

—The trick employed by the syndicates of the ferry company (in liquidation) that they could not print tickets because they had no authority to have them printed—which is equivalent to compelling all passengers to pay the cash fare of 400 reis in place of the ticket fare of 300 reis—has been settled by some of the regular passengers. They petitioned the judge in charge of the liquidation to have the printing expense authorized, and the judge assented. Orders have, therefore, been given to have the tickets printed, and if the syndicates do not acquiesce then a petition should be sent in for their removal.

—Your blooming minister of war seems to be an absent-minded beggar, Joseph C., or else your journal fails to publish the news. I don't find my name on the list of recent promotions in the army. —The minister says you haven't a military education. —Military education? be allowed! Has the immortal Julius a military education? —"Cesar?" —Castilhos. And the renowned Quintino? Has he a military education? And yet they are both generals. So why shouldn't I be promoted to that rank? I shouldn't be surprised to learn that the minister is not even aware of my brilliant criticism on the English generals in Africa. —"Impossible! The whole town is ringing with it." —"Well, tell him I'm looking for promotion and I expect him to be quick about it. Who knows what would have happened to the Botanical Garden (tramway) during the strike if there had been so much military talent conveniently stored at the national printing office?"

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The minister of marine has requested the minister of finance to pay an account of £422 for saluting ammunition for the ironclad "Marcheval Floriano."

—The prefect of the Federal District is said to be negotiating with the Banco da Republica for a loan of 6,000,000\$, to pay overdue municipal salaries, wages, etc.

—The export tax on matte in Paraná was formed last year for 556,000\$ by the state government to contractors, whose gross profit is estimated at 100,000\$. From this profit must be deducted the cost of collecting.

—Last year the customs receipts were uniformly below those of 1898, except December, and now we have them below those of 1899. Surely the government can not be so blind as not to see what is going on!

—On Friday last the minister burned another two millions of paper milreis, taken from a surplus which does not exist. And at the same time he burned a thousand apices of 1,000\$ each which were deposited in the treasury to guarantee currency issues.

—A correspondent of the São Paulo *Diário Popular* complains that although the conversion of the 4 per cent gold apices into 5 per cent currency apices was made by decree of 1st June 1898, the bondholders in São Paulo have not yet received their new bonds. Not a little inconvenience is caused by the delay.

—For the first three weeks of the present year the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 1,553,517\$56 against 4,503,286\$200 for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease was 2,949,768\$364, or over 65%. The gold receipts, collected at the rate of 15% of the import duties, averaged 6,966\$271 per diem against 12,107\$077 per diem in January, 1899, collected at the rate of only 10%. The foregoing figures show that sources of revenue are seriously affected by exorbitant taxation and by the natural reaction from the excessive imports in December.

A BOER OPINION OF LYDDITE.

Cape Town, December 21.—The newspaper *Volkstem* publishes a letter addressed to the Boer minister of mines by Gustavus Preller, one of the combatants in the field, upon the subject of the destructive powers of lyddite. According to this chronicler the Boers at first believed that the smoke given off by bursting lyddite shells was poisonous to those who inhaled it; but subsequently they got accustomed to it, and paid no more attention to lyddite than to other shell. Describing the bursting of a lyddite shell, Preller says: "We were standing close to Long Tom, which was, as always, attracting the enemy's shell fire. One of the British big guns fired at us, and the shell fell close to us with a tremendous noise. It struck just behind our guns, and sank 4 ft. into the solid ground, making a hole big enough to bury one horse and one man standing. Everyone expected that he would be the first victim of this wonderful lyddite's terrific power. Well, the fatal smoke cloud arose, and fragments of shell snarled around us in all directions. We stood and looked with bated breath. The smoke cleared away, and we found that not a man of us had been hurt. So there was another bubble burst. The lyddite smoke was proved to be non-fatal, and its general effect altogether less terrifying than we had been led to believe." —*Central News.*

HELP FROM BRAZIL.

Some time ago we announced that the patriotic people of Rio de Janeiro were raising money for the Kipling Poem Fund. We are in receipt of the following cable:

British community and sympathizers remit £ 700 Kipling Fund.

It will gladden many a Tommy's heart to hear of such kindly thought on the part of his "mates" on the other side of the sea. —*Daily Mail*, Dec. 26.

—The Royal Army Clothing Department at Grosvenor-road, London, has issued since the beginning of October over 200,000 suits of khaki, and it is intended that at least a million yards of the familiar drill shall be made into uniforms during the next two months. In addition, between 30,000 and 40,000 drab serge uniforms have been supplied, these forming but an instalment of a huge total, for present contracts provide for some 230,000 more. —*Daily Mail*, Dec. 19.

—Major the Marquis of Winchester, who was killed at Magersfontein and who at the time of his death was second in command of the 2nd battalion Coldstream Guards, was forty-one years of age. He succeeded his father, the fourth marquis, in 1887, and is followed in the title by his brother Lord Wim. Paulet. The late marquis served in Egypt in 1885, and was present in several engagements. He was the hereditary bearer of the cap of maintenance—a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation.

—While we are reinforcing our army in South Africa the Boers are receiving considerable reinforcements by way of Delagoa Bay. Skilled Continental officers are constantly pouring into the Transvaal and may be able to render the Boer governments great services. It would be well if the attention of the Portuguese government were called to this, for an honest neutral ought to do its best to stop such proceedings, though we grant it may be difficult to determine whether these foreigners are non-combatants—many of them are misquading under the Red Cross flag—or whether they are combatants of war. It is reported, too, that ammunition is going in by this route; if the report is true, the Portuguese are not doing their duty. Messrs. eartridges cannot be mistaken. —*Daily Mail*, Dec. 21.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 23rd, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000).	
gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	
in U. S. coin at \$486.65 per £	
1 str.....	54 75 ct.
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	18 75
do of £ 1 str. in Brazilian gold.....	8 85

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	7 7/8 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	35 1/8
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	291 re. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$486 per £	55 75 ct.
1 str.....	54 75 ct.
Value of \$100 (\$100 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	64 75
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	34 1/8

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 15.—The market remains firm and rates are sustained. Transactions are regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 7/8—7 1/8	
do closing 7 7/8	
Private bills..... opening 7 1/8	
do closing 7 1/8—7 1/8	

Official value of the milreis 276-27 1/2 reis gold.

Jan. 16.—Today's market continued firm and rates are slowly improving. There was less business transacted than on the preceding days.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/16-7 7/16
 " " " closing 7 3/4
 Private bills..... opening 7 1/16
 " " " closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis was 277.282 reis gold.

Jan. 17.—The upward tendency of the market is still keeping on. There was a fair amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/16-7 21/32
 " " " closing 7 3/4
 Private bills..... opening 7 1/16-7 3/4
 " " " closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 280.287 reis gold.

Jan. 18.—The market continued steady; transactions reported were mostly due to speculation.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/16-7 1/16
 " " " closing 7 3/4
 Private bills..... opening 7 1/16-7 3/4
 " " " closing 7 1/16-7 27/32

Official value of the milreis 285.287 reis gold.

Jan. 19.—Rates remained well sustained during the day, but business was limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/16-7 21/32
 " " " closing 7 3/4
 Private bills..... opening 7 1/16-7 27/32
 " " " closing 7 1/16-7 27/32

Official value of the milreis 288.287 reis gold.

Jan. 20.—Chunre holiday.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th January 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been some what irregular during the past week. There was an exceptional demand on Monday at an advance of 200 reis on Saturday's prices and 3,000 bags were reported sold, but on Tuesday prices were again advanced and sales fell off. On Friday quotations had returned to the figures of the preceding Saturday, and the total sales for the five days (Saturday being a holiday) were reported as 66,000 bags, against 85,000 bags, in the preceding week. The receipts for the week were 64,652 bags, and the shipments 63,652 bags.

The sales abroad during the week were reported as 28,000 bags at New York, 18,500 at Havre 74,000 at Hamburg, and 18,000 at London—a total of 56,000 bags, against 17,000 in the same week of last year, and 79,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the past week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.			
	Rio N. 7 per arroba	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average per 100 kilos
Jan. 13.....	15,500-15,500	32,000 bags.	95,200
" 16.....	15,200-15,400	9,000 "	97,200
" 17.....	15,200-15,400	5,000 "	97,200
" 18.....	15,000-15,200	8,000 "	97,000
" 19.....	14,800-15,000	14,000 "	97,200

The shipments since our last report have been:

	63,022 bags for the United States
750 "	Europe
" "	Cape of Good Hope
" "	River Plate, etc.
350 "	Coastwise
63,652 bags.	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:		
	bags	
Jan. 18 New York Br. str. <i>Easton Prince</i>	36,000	
Europe:		
Jan. 16 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Amazonas</i>	4,409	
" 18 Oran Fr. str. <i>Brasil</i>	250	
Coastwise:		
Jan. 18 Northern ports various steamers.....	3,221	
" Southern ports do.....	172	

The receipts for the past week were 65,134 bags against 51,045 bags for the previous week and 41,639 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6....	Jan. 19	Jan. 13
7....	15,500	15,500
8....	15,000	15,000
9....	14,400	14,400
10....	14,000	14,000

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 137,043 bags, against 136,025 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 541,370 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts	Shipments	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Total since Jan. 1
Ships from U. States	Europe, etc.	8,179	11,290	7,487	7,931	9,381	11,795	14,388	2,453,381
Ships from U. States	Europe, etc.	6,233	6,113	6,113	15,668	15,414	17,134	15,200	1,431,244
Ships from U. States	Europe, etc.	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	53,294
Ships from U. States	Europe, etc.	6,113	6,113	6,113	15,668	15,414	17,134	15,200	1,431,244
Ships from U. States	Europe, etc.	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	53,294
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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 22nd.

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Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,300\$	578,763,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apothecaries)	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	870,000—880,000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000	860,000—875,000
110,000	110,000	do 1897, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200	995,000—
30,000,000	119,600	Bonds, 4 1/2%	1,000\$, 500	—2,500,000
51,885,000	11,884,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6 1/2%	1,000\$, 500	—1,500,000
109,064,000	2,035,500	do do 1899, 4 1/2%	1,000	—300,000
17,500,000	18,250,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%	1,000\$, 500\$, 200	—100,000
13,193,000	15,193,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000	—300,000
5,000,000	1,533,300	do of Minas Gerais, 5 1/2%	1,000	—
65,000,000	45,522,000	do do 6 1/2%	1,000	415,000—
600,000	4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	1,000	920,000—
10,000,000	600,000	Paralyha, 6 1/2%	1,000	—
20,000,000	22,555,400	do of Pernambuco, 6 1/2%	1,000	165,000—166,500
2,500,000	—	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	100	—
520,000	520,000	do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%	200	—170,000
400,000	400,000	do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%	200	—
		do do do Alem Paralyha, 7 1/2%	200	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, July 1899	210\$000—215\$000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercio	200	3,170,000	8\$000, ditto 1899	102,000—108,000
24,000,000	120,000	100,000	200	do 2nd series	200	—	3\$200, ditto 1899	75,000—81,000
16,000,000	80,000	77,255 1/2	200	Construtor do Brazil	200	1,645,000	4\$000, Aug. 1892	—13,500
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Credito Mobil	200	1,744,000	4\$000, Jan. 1895	14,000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	800,000	12 1/2% ditto 1892	1,000—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	625,000	— July 1899	75,000—77,000
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Fundacionarios Publicos	200	68,666	3\$000, ditto 1899	35,000
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Hypotecario do Brazil	200	280,337	4\$000, ditto 1899	45,000
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Lavoura e Commercio	200	1,009,797	6\$000, ditto 1899	112,000—114,000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	200,000	10\$000, ditto 1899	180,000—185,000
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Republica do Brazil	200	10,726,273	4\$000, ditto 1899	100,000
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Rio e Mato Grosso	200	308,700	6\$000, ditto 1899	100,000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do 2nd series	200	—	12\$000, ditto 1899	20,000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Rural e Hypotecario	200	8,304,082	4\$000, ditto 1899	242,000—250,000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	200	—	11 1/2% ditto 1895	190,000—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Credito Real de Minas Gerais	200	285,800	12 1/2% ditto 1899	—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	do 2nd series	200	1,116,284	8 1/2% ditto 1899	—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	—	ditto	12,000—
25,000,000	125,000	125,000	200	do 2nd series	200	—	ditto	22,000—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Lavradores	200	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	145,000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	5\$000, ditto 1899	125,000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	S. Paulo	200	605,000	2\$000, Jan. 1895	—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Uniao de S. Paulo	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	—	2\$300 Oct. 99	65,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	200	26,673	—	26,500—27,500
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Maedre e Campos	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho	200	65,000	—	—
52,000,000	260,000	all	200	do 2nd series	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	Int. Sept. 93	8,000—
10,000,000	50,000	20,175	200	do	200	—	—	4,500—5,250
10,000,000	50,000	10,000	200	do	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	100	Quilombo	200	—	Int. Jan. 92	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	do	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Uniao Sorocabana-Iguazu	200	1,403,242	6 1/2% June, 92	20,000—
10,000,000	50,000	—	—	do	200	—	—	5,000—
1,000,000	5,000	5,100	200	Uniao Valenciana	200	45,710	6\$500, Feb. 86	—
45,000,000	225,000	210,000	200	Sapucahy	200	58,328	Int. Jan. 92	1,500—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tacutu e Araguaia	200	—	—	30,000—
		all	200	do	200	50	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	200\$	—	—	—
6,000,000	60,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos	200	106,587	—	155\$000—
750,000	7,500	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	6,073	12\$000, July 91	—80,000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	do	200	559,175	3\$000, Oct. 91	152,000—160,000
12,000,000	60,000	50,300	200	S. Christovao	200	—	5\$000, Jan. 91	161,000—162,000
3,000,000	30,000	all	100	Villa Isabel	200	105,805	8\$000, July 91	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	34,009	4\$800, Aug. 91	100,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	10\$000, July 99	200\$000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	5,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira	200	—	—	—
773,400	7,734	all	200	S. Jose da Barra e Campos	200	59,598	10\$000, Aug. 99	300\$000—
2,000,000	10,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alfama	200\$	986,055\$	10\$000— July 99	—300\$000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	270,000	7\$000— Aug. 99	80,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (Anigem)	200	55,142	— July 99	—200\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	— ditto 99	170,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Carioca	200	34,394	10\$000— ditto 99	200,000—202,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Conhaca Industrial	200	200,000	12\$000— July 99	155,000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	25,501	— ditto 99	175,000—
800,000	4,000	all	200	D. Lenz	170	109,073	40\$000— Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	12\$000— Aug. 99	162,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Industrial Alameda	200	87,350	10\$000— Aug. 99	205,000—220,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magense	200	16,137	10\$000— July 99	—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Mantenedora Fluminense	200	128,145	10\$000— ditto 99	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Petropolis Industrial	200	7,734	5\$000— Mar. 99	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	639,889	— July 99	205,000—
1,450,000	7,250	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	170,000	4\$000— Oct. 99	90,000—
250,000	2,500	all	200	S. Felix	200	30,315	— Aug. 99	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	Santa Liza	200	—	— Jan. 99	150,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	58,000	— July 99	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril	200	1,227,282	19 1/2%—Aug. 95	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alfama	200\$	43,678\$	12\$000, July 97	55,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	—	22\$000— ditto 99	370,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bomanga	200	15,884	1\$500, Jan. 99	—92,000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Conhaca	200	200,000	3\$000, July 99	41,000—
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	200	Fidelidade	180	338,752	2\$000, Jan. 98	—25,000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Garantia	200	250,000	8\$000, ditto 99	40,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gerai	200	400,000	2\$000, July 99	—40,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Industria	200	200,000	3\$000, ditto 99	15,000—17,000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Presidente	200	370,000	3\$000, ditto 99	50,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	200	131,833	1\$500, ditto 99	—20,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	5,000	all	200\$	Centraleira e Viçosa Fluminense	200\$	—	4\$000, July 91	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	S. Carlos Interall Alorcan	200	—	1\$500, Jan. 99	—
200,000	6,000	5,521	200	Carregagens Fluminense	200	53,000	6\$000, Jan. 99	130\$000—165\$000
2,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro match factory	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Docas de Santos	200	—	— Aug. 99	300,000—
45,500,000	225,000	235,000	200	Melhoramentos no Brazil	100	6,505,142	8\$000, Sept. 91	15,000—16,000
60,000,000	300,000	200,000	200	Offas Publicas no Brazil	200	—	13\$000, Aug. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	6,000	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper)	200	51,254	— Aug. 99	120,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	do Paulo newspaper	200	45,577	10\$000, Feb. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Correio Nacional do Brazil	200	1,547,020	— July 99	90,000—100,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea)	100	300,000	13\$000, July 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills)	100	39,467	7\$000, Mar. 99	—
6,312,000	31,560	31,268	100	Paranaguá do K de J. (oil mill)	100	714,548	2\$000, Oct. 92	20,000—
1,000,000	5,000	9,550	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias	200	40,037	5\$000, July 99	110,000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	70,574	6\$000, Mar. 99	—
160,000	3,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships)	200	49,987	— July 99	—

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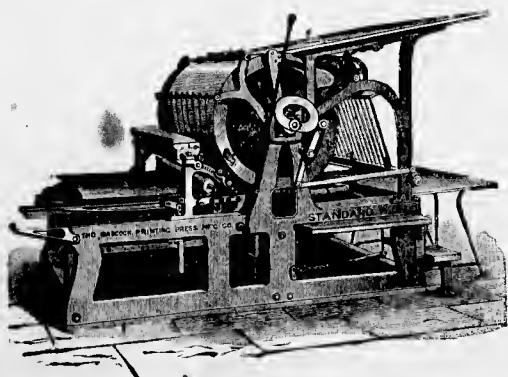
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